

U. S. DOES NOT PLAN TO GO TO WAR WITH MEXICO SAYS WILSON, BUT HE ADMITS IT MAY COME TO THAT

MILITIA MAY BE MUSTERED INTO FEDERAL ARMY

Legislation to Provide for Use of the State Troops is Given O. K. by Congress

WAR DEPARTMENT HAS PLANS

Ready to Summon 250,000 Men for Service if Necessary— Michigan's Share 8,738

Washington, D. C., April 20.—It is understood the military authorities are preparing recommendations to Congress looking to the immediate passage of legislation providing for a large volunteer army, based on the bill already passed by the House, which would permit the mustering into the federal service of militia organizations, with officers, providing 75 per cent of the militia organizations were willing to do so.

The Senate, deciding on immediate action, today passed the Hay volunteer army bill for taking into the regular service militia regiments in time of war, the bill having already passed the House.

The war department has worked out plans for the issuance of a call for volunteers for the invasion of Mexico if necessary. It is understood the first call would be for two hundred and fifty thousand men. Michigan's share would be 8,738.

Amateurization for the call is necessary from Congress under an act to provide for temporarily increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war.

The volunteers would be apportioned so far as practical among the several states and territories and the District of Columbia, according to population, and would enlist to serve for a period of two years, unless sooner discharged.

Yale Students Enthusiastic.
New Haven, Conn., April 20.—Two thousand Yale students paraded the campus last night, cheering the news of Huerta's refusal to salute the flag. Heated by an impromptu band and singing patriotic songs, the student throng serenaded former President Taft, President Hadley and Secretary Stokes.

The students charged up the hill to Professor Taft's residence and, after repeated cheering, Mr. Taft appeared at the door. He said he hoped sincerely "the calamity of war" would be averted. "It will not be a trail of glory—it will be a trail of woe," he said.

President Hadley said: "If it is true that Huerta has refused to salute the flag, and war should follow, this is a most serious moment for all of us. He hoped war would be averted. Secretary Stokes spoke in similar strain.

During the demonstration shots were fired and the student body paraded the streets in military fashion. The gathering broke up with a Yale cheer for President Wilson.

A. F. Glaza of Grand Marais was a business visitor among Calumet friends today.

ST. LOUIS VETERANS OFFER A REGIMENT.

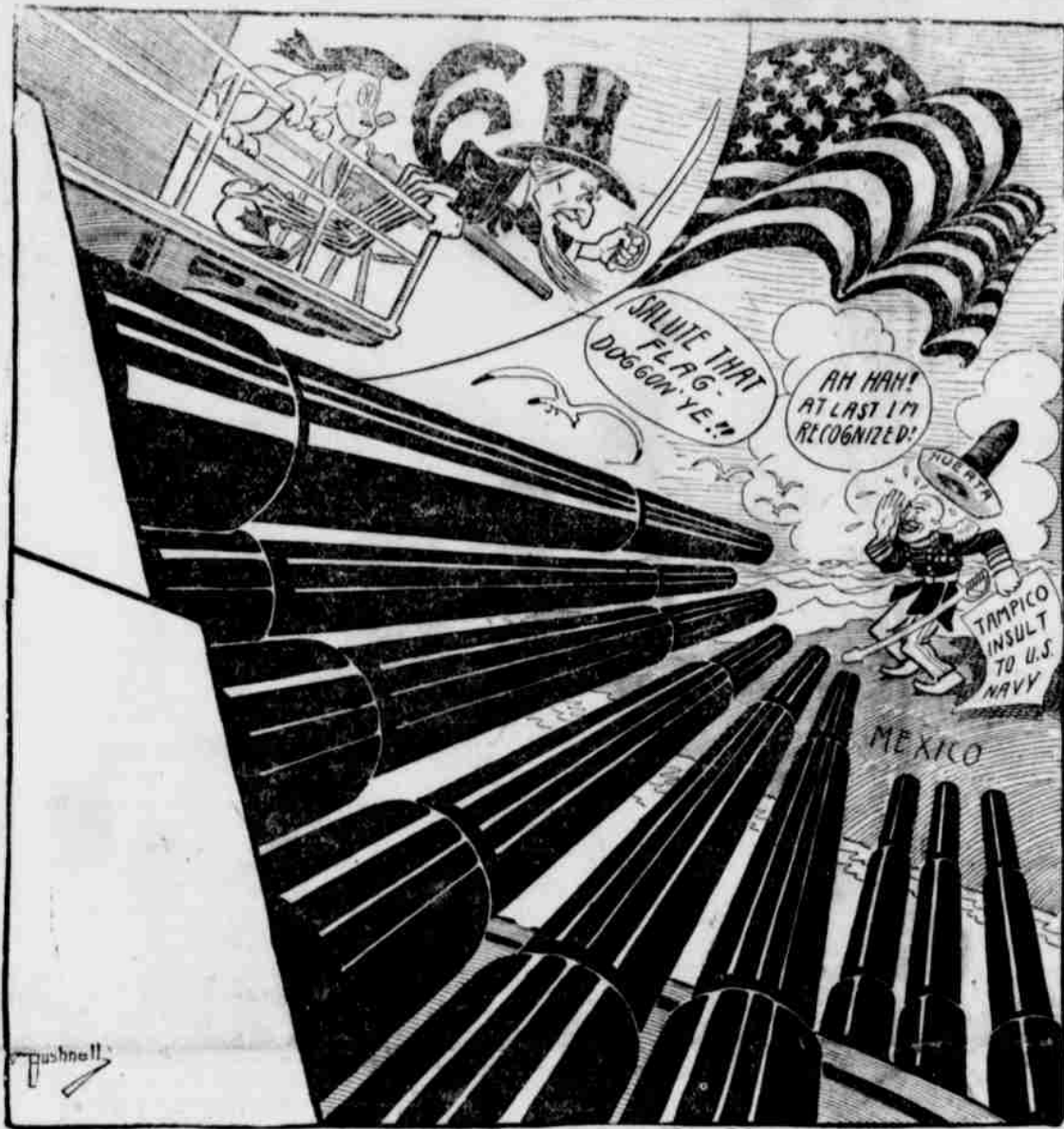
St. Louis, Mo., April 20.—Following the annual celebration of Muster Day, the Spanish war veterans of this city, through Captain T. R. Roemer, last night sent the following telegram to Congressman William L. Igoe of this district:

"The Army and Navy club of St. Louis offers a regiment of seasoned war veterans, at call."

THE WEATHER.

Increasing cloudiness and warmer tonight and Tuesday.

THE END OF THE WATCHFUL WAIT



REBELS WOULD KEEP THEIR HANDS OFF

Would Not Turn Against U. S. Unless Own Territory Was Invaded

El Paso, Tex., April 20.—What the attitude of the rebel government will be in the event that the United States blockades Mexican ports is a question which has repeatedly been put to General Carranza, at Chihuahua, by newspapermen in the last week, but he has evaded reply.

Rumor has it that Generals Villa and Carranza had agreed to continue with their campaign, as if no complications between Huerta and the United States existed, unless the troops of the United States should invade rebel territory, or rebel ports should be blockaded.

Privately, some high officials have expressed the opinion that there was extreme danger that the rebel soldiers could not be restrained from joining in a fight against a foreign enemy. However it is regarded as probable that the Constitutionalists leaders will do everything in their power to avoid complications with the United States and will take advantage of Huerta's predicament to further their own cause.

Carranza and Villa Confer.

Washington, D. C., April 20.—A conference between Carranza and Villa, considered of great moment by the rebels, began at Chihuahua today, according to an official report. It is understood that unless rebel territory is invaded, the rebel officials will take no part in opposing the United States over the Tampico incident.

Attitude of Rebels Favorable.
Washington, D. C., April 20.—The attitude of Carranza and Villa, the leaders of the Constitutionalists, Secretary Bryan, said he considered very favorable.

Senator Martin, chairman of the appropriations committee, expressed the belief that an emergency appropriation would not be necessary at this time, but an appropriation of fifty millions would be made, if asked by the president.

Secretary Garrison said no orders had been issued for a movement of troops.

The meeting of the Calumet soccer football enthusiasts, which was to have been held Saturday evening, was postponed owing to the inability of several players to be present, until next Saturday evening.

Miss Florence Richards visited with Hubbell friends yesterday.

Statue of Michigan's Famous Civil War Senator Unveiled in Statuary Hall, Washington

Notable Tribute Paid to Zachary Chandler by Congressman Hamilton on Occasion of Dedication of This State's Gift to Nation—Distinguished Assemblage at Exercises

Washington, April 20.—The heroic marble statue of Zachary Chandler, Michigan's famous civil war senator, who represented his state for twenty-four years in the hall of Congress, was dedicated here yesterday. The statue is one of two which, in accordance with custom, applied to every state, will represent Michigan in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol building. Michigan's other favorite son in the Statuary Hall is Dennis Cass. The ceremony, which occurred in the Statuary Hall, were participated in by a representation of the public men of Michigan. Chandler was eulogized in a speech of Rep. Edward L. Hamilton, who has represented the state in Congress the past sixteen years. He referred to the numerous statues in the Hall that commemorate in stone and bronze the qualities that have made men great in flesh. "What were the qualities of Zachary Chandler that single him out from the long roll of Michigan's distinguished dead?" he asked.

The Qualities of Chandler.
"It is not because he was a United States senator and a successful business man that his statue is here," he said.

"Statues are not erected to public office nor to business success. A public place is only an opportunity. In it a small man looks smaller, just as a small statue on a big pedestal looks smaller by contrast."

"Chandler died a rich Senator; but if that summed up Chandler, no statue would be erected to him."

"If you pick out a man in an assembly of distinguished men and ask who he is, you are given a name, and the name tells you who he is, because the name carries with it a reputation—that is, the name stands for something."

The name Zach Chandler stands for honesty, sincerity, resolution, courage, convictions, and fighting patriotism.

"And it stands for something more than these qualities; it stands for the thing we call personality."

"There are eminent men in public life who keep their emotions in cold storage and arrive at conclusions by a process of cold reasoning accelerated by expediency."

"Chandler's intellect was fired by the intensity of his convictions. It is hard to heat an accomplished, unscrupulous, versatile and experienced hypocrite; but Chandler had in him a fierce, uncompromising intolerance for shams that made hypocrisy shrivel up."

"I have a theory that if a man carries around with him the internal consciousness of being a sham, he will eventually cave in."

"Chandler was sound to the core and stood the test of every emergency and of every responsibility."

"Chandler was not a genius. He was a common man in an uncommon degree."

"Congress goes on forever, and now"

CONGRESS TO GIVE PRESIDENT AUTHORITY TO USE ARMY AND NAVY AGAINST THE HUERTISTAS

President Wilson today answered Huerta's defiance by asking Congress, assembled in joint session, for approval to "use the armed forces of the United States in such ways and to such an extent as may be necessary to obtain from Huerta and his adherents the fullest recognition of the rights and dignity of the United States."

The president did not ask for an appropriation at this time, nor for authority to call out the National Guard. "There can be no thought of aggression or of self-aggrandizement," declared the president to the sober-faced senators and representatives who packed the hall of the House.

"This government can, I earnestly hope, in no circumstances be forced into war with the people of Mexico. If armed conflict should unhappily come as a result of Huerta's attitude of personal resentment toward the government, we should be fighting only General Huerta, and those who adhere to him and give him support, and our object would be only to restore to the people of the distracted republic an opportunity to set up again their own laws and own government."

Washington, April 20.—President Wilson told the Washington newspaper correspondents today not to get the impression that the United States is going to have a war with Mexico. He pointed out that under no circumstances would the United States fight the Mexican people; that it was their friend.

Wilson said he was going to Congress to tell of the special situation and ask the approval of plans to meet the special situation. He declared the issue was only one between the United States and the man who called himself president of Mexico, but whom the United States never recognized as entitled to that title.

The president declared the intention of the United States was to help the people of Mexico and that he had gotten a feeling of uneasiness when he found the newspapers were fired with an enthusiasm for war.

Wilson declared he did not want war, but justice. He did not consider such acts of reprisal as are planned, acts of war, but measures short of war, sustained by the Greytown precedent, for one. The president said, strictly speaking, it is not necessary to obtain authority, but it was his desire to have the full cooperation, thought and purpose of Congress.

The executive, he said, could take steps which would fall short of a declaration of war. The president said he had not lost patience with Mexico, but felt that recent incidents might go from bad to worse and eventually bring a conflict. The events of the day, such as a final acceptance by Huerta, might alter his plans. The Tampico incident, the president said, did not involve the elimination of Huerta.

"Don't get the impression that we are going to war with Mexico," President Wilson told the Washington correspondents.

"Under no circumstances would we fight the Mexican people; we are their friends."

"I am going to Congress to tell of the special situation, and request approval for plans to meet that special situation. This is only an issue between this government and the person calling himself the president of Mexico."

"We never have conceded his right to call himself president of Mexico."

"I got a feeling of uneasiness today when I read the papers and found them fired with an enthusiasm for war. I have no enthusiasm for war. I want justice."

"This need not eventuate into war if we handle it with firmness and promptness."

Asked if he considered plans for the seizure of Tampico and Vera Cruz an act of war, the president replied:

"Certainly not," and he referred to the Greytown precedent, in which that Nicaraguan town was destroyed as an act of reprisal by a British warship.

The president said his message of one thousand words to Congress this afternoon would take ten minutes to read.

Huerta last night refused to accept President Wilson's demand for an unconditional salute to the American flag. In his message of refusal, late last night, he countered with new conditions.

PROBABLE PLAN OF ACTION

Congress met in joint session at 3 o'clock this afternoon to hear President Wilson's message on the Mexican situation, arising out of Huerta's final refusal to salute the American flag, and take action authorizing the president to use the army and navy to uphold the dignity of the United States.

The probable line of action by this government will be:

Seizure of the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Seizure of Mexican gunboats in those waters.

Seizure of the railroad from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital, to a point within twenty miles of Vera Cruz.

These were not accepted and it was decided the program of reprisal would be carried out.

The negotiations with Huerta over the demand for a salute in reparation for the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico on April 10 came to a close at 6 o'clock last night, the last hour given by President Wilson for a favorable reply.

Continued on 2nd Page, 4th Column.

FLEET DUE AT TAMPICO WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

On Board the United States Battleship Arkansas, at Sea, by Wireless, via Key West, April 19.—The United States battleship fleet will anchor off Tampico about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, according to present calculations. The South Carolina joined the other battleships today.

Rear Admiral Badger expects to establish wireless communication with Rear Admiral Fletcher, at Vera Cruz, tomorrow.

There were no drills today, on account of Sunday observance.

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PRINCIPAL POINTS OF WILSON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AT 3 O'CLOCK

Washington, April 20.—President Wilson addressed a joint session of Congress this afternoon, asking authority to use the army and navy to uphold the honor of the United States.

The main parts of the message follow:

A situation has arisen in the dealings with Huerta which calls for action and the advice and co-operation of Congress are asked accordingly.

A recital of incidents by the president of the arrest of American sailors and a demand for an apology including a salute.

The incident cannot be regarded as trivial, especially as two of the men arrested were taken from the boat itself, that is, from territory of the U. S.

Unfortunately the incident was not an isolated case. A series of incidents have recently occurred which cannot but create the impression that the representatives of Gen. Huerta were willing to go out of their way to show disregard for the dignity and rights of this government, and felt perfectly safe in doing what they pleased, making free to show in many ways their irritation and contempt.

After the incident at Tampico an order from the U. S. Steamship Minnesota was arrested at Vera Cruz ashore in uniform to obtain the ship's mail.

An official dispatch of this government to its embassy at Mexico was withheld by authorities of the telegraphic service.

Such wrongs and annoyances have been suffered to occur only against representatives of United States.

The government of the United States was being singled out for slights and affronts in retaliation for its refusal to recognize Huerta.

The manifest danger of such a situation was that such offenses might grow from bad to worse until some-

Incidents Leading Up to the Present Mexican Situation

April 10—Assistant Paymaster Charles C. Copp and a party of bluejackets from the Dolphin, going ashore to buy gasoline, landed at Tampico from a whaleboat flying the United States flag. They, as well as several men who had been left in the whaleboat, were arrested, paraded through the streets and locked up. After several hours all were released on a demand from Rear Admiral Mayo, commanding the United States naval squadron at Tampico. Admiral Mayo demanded an apology and a salute of 21 guns, promising to answer the salute.

April 11—Provisional President Huerta repudiated the action of the federal army officers at Tampico and offered an apology.

April 12—President Wilson indicated that he would back up Rear-Admiral Mayo's demand.

April 13—General Maas, federal commander at Vera Cruz, said the Mexican government had ordered General Zaragoza, at Tampico, not to salute the United States flag, as such a salute would be derogatory to the national dignity, and added that apology offered through General Zaragoza was ample compensation.

April 14—President Wilson called a cabinet meeting, after which Secretary Daniels ordered the greater part of the Atlantic fleet to proceed to Tampico to enforce Rear-Admiral Mayo's demand. Huerta intimated that he would salute the United States flag if a reply was made "without limitation." This offer was ignored.

April 15—President Wilson issued a statement showing that almost coincident with the arrest of United States navy men at Tampico, the Mexican authorities had held up dispatches from the American state department addressed to Charge O'Shaughnessy in Mexico City, and had arrested a mail carrier from one of the United States warships at Tampico. The Pacific fleet was ordered to send more ships to the western coast of Mexico. Rear-Admiral Badger, commander-in-chief of the Atlantic fleet, sailed from Hampton Roads with eight vessels, and other battleships, and lesser vessels sailed from other Atlantic ports. President Huerta called the Mexican senate in executive session to consider the demands of the United States.

April 16—Huerta sent a message through Charge O'Shaughnessy saying he would order a salute of 21 guns, provided the United States vessels replied with a like salute. The Washington administration indicated that this would be acceptable.

April 17—It became known that Huerta's offer was for a "gun to gun" salute and answer—the Mexican forces to fire one gun, the United States ship to reply, and so on until the 42 guns had been fired. President Wilson had it announced that only a salute of 21 guns from Mexico, followed by a reply of 21 guns from a United States vessel, would be acceptable to the United States.

April 18—President Wilson gave Huerta, until 6 o'clock p. m. Sunday, April 19, to agree to salute flag.

April 19—Huerta refused to salute. Imposed new conditions which were not accepted. Reprisal determined upon.